GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
A B S T R A C T

Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department – The Andhra Pradesh State Street Vending Scheme, 2016 – Formulated – Notification - Issued.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (UBS) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.151 Dated: 15.06.02016

Read the following:

(1) National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009 of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, GoI, New Delhi.
(2) Final Verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in C.A. No. 4156- 4157 of 2002 and others, Dated: 09.09.2013.
(3) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act No.7 of 2014).

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ORDER:

The following Notification will be published in Part-I of the Extra-ordinary issue of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Dated:16.06.2016.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and in consultation with the Local Authorities, Town Planning/Urban Community and Street Vendors Association, the Government of Andhra Pradesh hereby makes the following scheme for the purpose of the said Act:

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

R.KARIKAL VALAVEN
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Commissioner of Printing to Stationary & Stores purchase, A.P., Hyderabad (to publish notification and furnish 200 copies to Government and 200 copies to the MD, MEPMA).
The Mission Director, MEPMA, A.P., Hyderabad.
All Commissioners of Municipal Corporation and Municipalities through MD, MEPMA.
All Heads of Department under control of MA & UD Department.
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//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

ANNEXURE TO G.O.Ms.No.151, DATED 15.06.2016
SCHEME OF STREET VENDING IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1. (1). Definition of Street Vendor:

"street vendor" means a person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a Street, Lane, Side walk, Footpath, Pavement, Public Park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms which may be local or region specific; and the words "Street Vending" with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly"

(2). Categories of street vendors:

(a) Mobile Vendors: "Mobile Vendors" means street vendors who carry out vending activities in designated area by moving from one place to another place vending their goods and services. They may move on bicycle or mobile units on wheels, whether motorized or not. They also include vendors selling their wares in moving buses, local trains etc.

(b) Stationary Vendors: "Stationary vendors" means street vendors who carry vending activities on regular basis at a specific location e.g. those occupying space on the pavements or other public places and/or private areas either open/covered (with implicit or explicit consent) of the authorities.

(c) Peripatetic vendors category of street vendor is with small basket on the shoulder and travels from one place to other during shorter intervals. This category also gets all provisions of other categories of street vendors.

2. Manner of conducting survey:

Sub-Section (1) under Section (3) of Act 7 of 2014 denotes that the town vending committee shall, within such period and in such manner as may be specified in the scheme, conduct a survey of all existing street vendors, within the area under its jurisdiction, and subsequent survey shall be carried out at least once in every five year. Accordingly the manner of conducting survey will be as follows:

(1). The Town Vending Committee shall conduct a survey of all existing street vendors, within the ULB/area under its jurisdiction, and subsequent survey shall be carried out at least once in every five years. The Town Vending Committee shall ensure that all existing street vendors, identified in the survey, are accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to two and half per cent of the population of the ward or zone or town or city and the holding capacity of the vending zones. No street vendor shall be evicted or, as the case may be, relocated till the survey has been completed and the certificate of vending is issued to all street vendors.

(2). The survey must cover all street vendors in the area being surveyed. The concerned ULB will evolve a suitable and efficient strategy for conducting the survey.

(3). The survey will be conducted through Community Resource Persons (CRPs). Payment of CRPs will be as per norms issued from time to time by the Competent Authority. The survey can also be conducted by web applications and mobile applications through technically qualified engineering/polytechnic unemployed youth following due procedure prescribed by the appropriate authority. This will facilitate comprehensive system of issuing Identification Cards and Vending Certificates and also preparation of analytical GIS based City Street Vending Plan (CSVP). The cost for survey and preparation of CSVP is provided under the component of "Support to Urban Street Vendors" under National Urban Livelihood Mission.

(4). Wherever the District Resource Persons are utilized for the purpose of training and monitoring of survey, their services are to be compensated as per payment policy of MEPMA and travel charges, wherever applicable.

(5). The data so collected in the survey is to be verified randomly, 10% through DRP, 5% through the Town Mission Coordinator, 2% at the District Mission Coordinator, 1% at Municipal Commissioner level and the Project Director, MEPMA in all ULBs, for ascertaining the quality of the data so collected.

(6). During the survey, the original documents pertaining to present/ permanent address proof, especially in the case of migratory population may also be verified so that the Identity Cards issued to the surveyed street vendors can act as sufficient documentation for opening of their bank accounts, getting loans from banks, accessing social security benefits, etc.

(7). Generally Street vendors will be Stationary, Mobile or Peripatetic. Care should be taken to cover all the categories and by all times by making suitable action plan and by forming suitable number of teams of CRPs accompanied by a supporting officer from the ULB concerned .

(8). Generally, the survey should preferably pan ULB basis. If required, it can be also in a phased manner, covering one particular area (ward/ zone/ specified part of ULB) at a time. In such case, for facilitating the survey that particular ward/Zone/Specified Part should sufficiently be large enough having presence of Street Vendors.

(9). The survey data must be collected in the prescribed format and the data is to be supported with the Ration Card compulsorily. When the Ration Card is not having present address, Voter-Card or Aadhar-Card can be considered as an additional proof. The signed (or) with thumb Impression declaration of the street vendor must be uploaded as it is also mandatory as per the Act 2014.

3. The period within which certificate of vending shall be issued :

The process and issuing Identity Card and Vending Certificate to the identified/eligible street vendor shall be completed within 15 days from the date of application to the ULB.

4. The terms and conditions subject to which certificate of vending may be issued to a street vender including those persons who wish to carry on street vending during intervening period of two surveys:

Any person, who is coming to carry on street vending during intervening period between two surveys shall also be given vending certificate and identity card duly following the terms and conditions applicable for a regular street vendor, subject to his/her eligibility as per scheme guidelines.

5. The form and the manner of issuing certificate of vending:

The form of vending certificate is enclosed as annexure to this G.O. The validity of Vending Certificate shall be three years as per G.O. Rt.No:722, Dated: 03.09.2014, Municipal Administration & Urban Development (UBS) Department. AP. and as decided from time to time by the appropriate Authority. Renewal of the Certificate shall be done for every three years as indicated in these guidelines.

The concerned Municipal Commissioner shall issue certificate of vending, which will be in the form of e-certificate and carrying individual details based on the survey.

After verification of payment of required registration fees, nature of vending and allotment of vending zone, the Commissioner approves the local status of applicant in the software, then the vending certificate will get generated electronically. If application is not approved, the individual's data will be reverted to the Town Mission Coordinator' login along with the Municipal Commissioners' remarks for further process. The electronically generated Vending Certificate shall be issued to the street vendor with the seal and sign of the Municipal Commissioner concerned duly taking proper acknowledgement. The number & details of the VCs issued shall be maintained in a separate Register.

The vending certificate shall contain the following information:

(i) Age and Sex of the applicant/s (M/F/TG). The age of Main Vendor/applicant shall be more than 18 years(Major)

(ii) Colour Photo of the vendor along with his/ her spouse or dependent child of above 14 years if the child is also involved in the vending along with the main vendor.

(iii) Name of the vendor.
(iv) Name of the spouse or dependent child if they are involved in vending with the vendor.
(v) Address of residence.
(vi) Category of Vending (Mobile/Stationary /Natural Market/ Weekly Markets etc.)
(vii) Location/Land Mark of Vending Place (Whether it is historical place, park, market, in front of school/college/hospital/bus stand or Malls etc.)
(viii) Name of the ULB
(ix) Date of Issuing Vending Certificate
(x) Period of validity.
(xi) Date of Expiry of the VC.
(xii) Unique Registration (Aadhaar) Number of Main Vendor/Applicant:

6. The form and manner of issuing identity cards:

The form of Identity card is enclosed as annexure to this G.O.. The concerned Municipal Commissioner shall issue Identity card, which will be in the form of e-certificate and carrying individual details based on the survey.

After verification of payment of required registration fees, nature of vending and allotment of vending zone, the Commissioner approves the local status of applicant in the software, then the Identity card will get generated electronically. If application is not approved, the individual's data will be reverted to the Town Mission Coordinator' login along with the Municipal Commissioners' remarks for further process. The electronically generated Identity card shall be issued to the street vendor with the seal and sign of the Municipal Commissioner concerned duly taking proper acknowledgement. The number & details of the Identity cards issued shall be maintained in a separate Register. The Trans-genders shall be given equal treatment and opportunity in getting the Identity Card.

The Identity card shall contain the following information.

(i) Name of the vendor.
(ii) Age (shall be more than 18 years),
(iii) Sex.(M/F/TG)
(iv) Address of residence.
(v) Address of the vending site.
(vi) Photo
(vii) Phone number.
(viii) Category of vending.
(ix) Municipal ward or zone number.
(x) Police Station area
(XI) Adhar card number.

7. Criteria to be followed for issuing ID and Vending Certificate:

(1). For new application, Ration card or Adhar-card is mandatory, which will be proof for both residential & age proof of 18 years and above.

(2). If Ration card/Adhar-card is with old address, Voter-card can be can be taken as residential proof document for getting Residential Vending Certificate.

(3). For issue of I D card, Individual passport size photo is sufficient.

(4) For Vending Certificate photo of family members who are involved along with him/her in street vending shall be taken. If any dependent children is involved in vending the age of such child should be more than 14 years. Children below 14 years and old-age persons who are not involved in vending along with the main vendor shall not be included in the family photo .

(5). Declaration as street vendor as per sec.5 of the Act.

(6). Payment of fees for registration as specified by the TVC.

(7). In issuing Identity Card, and Vending Certificate Preference shall be given to SC, ST, PWD (Differently Abled Persons) , BC, Women from deprived and vulnerable sections ,Minorities and Destitute persons. Persons belongs to Transgender shall have equal opportunity and shall also be given equal treatment in the process of issue of Identity Card and Vending Certificate.

(8). Certificate of Vending and Identity cards shall be issued by the TVC headed by Municipal Commissioner of ULB concerned.

8. The vending fees to be paid on the basis of category of street vending which may be different for different cities.

Fee structure for Registration and Renewal of Identity Card (ID) and Vending Certificate (VC):

Sl.No. **(1)**	Level of ULB **(2)**	Fee **(3)**
(1)	ULBs other than Corporations & Mission cities	Rs.100
(2)	Municipal Corporations	Rs. 150
(3).	Mission Cities(GVMC, VMC, Tirupathi)	Rs. 200
(4).	Renewal charges are same as above .	

9. Manner of collecting registration & renewal fees and other fees:

The Town Vending Committee (TVC) shall collect the registration & renewal fees, vending fees, maintenance charges, penalties and parking charges through Banks, Mee-seva, and ULB collection Centres. The amount so collected shall be deposited into a bank account opened separately by the TVC for the purpose. The Bank Account shall be opened and operated jointly by the Commissioner, ULB and one of the members of the TVC as decided by the Committee through a resolution. Besides social audit, the manner and utilization of the amount collected is subjected to the periodical verification which shall be once in six months by the Project Director, MEPMA as to ensure transparency and accountability.

10. Period of validity of Certificate of vending;

The validity period of Vending Certificate is three (3) years from the date of issue by the Town Vending Committee.

11. Process of Renewal:

Renewal of vending certificate is to be done by collecting the required fees, after 3 years from the date of issue as indicated above in the table.

12. Manner of suspension or cancellation of Certificate of vending;

The manner of cancellation or suspension of vending certificate shall be in accordance with the sections10 & 11 of the Act and shall invariably be followed without any deviation .

13. Preference Groups/categories of persons for issue of certificate of vending;

Preference shall be given to Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe, Person With Disability, Backward Caste, Women of deprived & vulnerable categories, Minorities and Destitute persons, Trans-gender while issuing the certificate of vending.

14. Manner of carrying out social audit:

The Town Vending Committee (TVC) has to conduct Social Audit by appointing an NGO/Voluntary Organization or Institute working on community development and well versed in the Social Audit . The audit is to be conducted in the vending areas in association with street vendors . Leisure hours are more preferable for conducting the said audit. During the process, the audit team has to verify the manner and way of survey conducted, collection and utilization of Registration & other fees, grievances in issuing identity card & vending certificate, efforts taken for maintaining health & hygiene practices in the Vending Areas, disposal of solid wastes generated in the market, and manner and way of delivery of responsibility by the TVC and any such other matter related to the welfare of the street vendors. The Social audit shall be with the prime objective of protecting the genuine interests of the Street Vendor. This Audit must be done once in every six months in a prime area of street vending selected for the purpose . Rectification measures are to be undertaken as per the audit findings and after discussing the same in the TVC meetings.

15. The Conditions under which private places may be designated as restriction-free vending zones, restricted-vending zones and no-vending zones;

Generally ULB is not having any right over the private places. But TVC can demarcate such private places as restricted-free vending Zone, restricted Vending Zones and No-vending Zone with the consent of owner of the place. The Town Vending Committees can enter into an agreement , if required , with private land owners for such purpose.

16. Norms to be observed for up keeping public health and hygiene;

Every street vendor shall pay due attention to public health and hygiene in the vending zone/vendors' market concerned and the adjoining area by avoiding throwing of waste generated out of his/her activity at his vending place. To maintain cleanliness, he/she shall keep a waste collection basket at his/her place of vending and the same is to be deposited in a common garbage collection bin. He/ She shall contribute to promote the collective disposal of waste in the vending zone/area. Associations of/for street vendors may construct public toilet facilities which may be run by them on "pay and use" basis according to feasibility. To promote such activities the Central Government/ State Governments/ Municipal Authorities will also contribute some financial assistance. The State Government/ Municipal Authorities may take special steps to cover street vendors and their families with benefits of programs such as preventive and curative health care including reproductive and child health care facilities and health insurance.

17. Designation of State Nodal Officer:

The State Government designated the Mission Director of A.P. Mission for Eliminating Poverty in Municipal Areas (APMEPMA) as the State Nodal Officer (SNO), vide G.O.Ms.No:134 Municipal Administration & Urban Development (UBS)Department, Dated:24.07.2014. He/She is responsible for overall implementation of the Street Vending Scheme in the State. At the ULB/city/town level, the responsibility for implementation will rest with the Urban Local body. The implementation would also require coordination between several authorities including the Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration (C&DMA), Director of Town & Country Planning (DTCP),Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities and Town Planning Agencies, Land & Revenue Departments and District Collector and other offices. This Coordination is to be ensured by the State Government by constituting a State Level Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary of MA&UD (UBS) Department.

18. Town Vending Committees (TVCs):

Town Vending Committee (TVC) is to be constituted at each ULB and the implementation of the Scheme rests with the TVC under the overall supervision of the Municipal Council. In bigger Corporations and cities ward level/ circle level/ zonal level committees shall be constituted for effective monitoring of street vending program. Government vide G.O.Ms.No:481, Municipal Administration & Urban Development (UBS)Department, Dated:02.12.2013 has directed to constitute TVCs in different categories of ULBs as follows:

(i) ULBs with less than 10.00 lakhs population shall constitute TVC at ULB level .

(ii) ULBs with more than 10.00 lakhs population shall constitute TVC along with Ward/ Circle level committees

(1). TVC – Constitution:

(a).Town Vending Committee to be headed by the Municipal Commissioner with representation of

(i) 40% of members from Street vending community
(ii) 20% from ULB and other Govt Departments (local authority, planning authority and Revenue)

(iii) 10% from Police (Traffic) Department.

(iv) 10% representatives from Banks and LIC
(v) 10% elected members of ULB (Area/Ward Sabha representatives
Or
Community Based Organizations)
(vi) 10% from NGOs, Professional groups (lawyers, doctor, town planners, architects

(b). Commissioner of ULB is the chairperson for Town vending Committee and Zonal Commissioner for Zonal Vending committee
(c). Members in TVC should be locals from the ULB.
(d) Number of Members in the ULB will be as follows:
(i) 18 members committee in all Mission cities (GVMC, VMC, Tirupathi)
(ii) 15 member committee in the Corporations(other than Mission Cities)
(iii) 12 members committee in ULBs having more than a lakh population.
(iv) 10 members committee in ULBs having less than one lakh population.

Adequate representation from the Street Vendors community should be provided to SC, ST, Women and physically challenged persons in the TVC to take active part in the activities of the TVC, and in grievance redressal. The Committee meets once in a month duly following 51% quorum and 3 clear days prior notice period.

(2) Functions of TVCs:
(a) Registration of street vendors, issue of ID cards, Vending Certificates,
(b). Collection of registration fee , Renewal fee and other fees if any.
(c) Recommending to the ULB for demarcation of vending Zones
(d) Eviction, relocation and Confiscation of vending material following due process as envisaged in the Act and other rules and guidelines issued by the Competent Authority
(e) Welfare measures (Public Health and Hygiene, Education and skill trainings, Credit and insurance, Social security, allotment of space, stationery stalls, rehabilitation of child vendors etc,)
(f) Maintenance of records
(g) Conducting Social Audit once in six months by engaging NGOs/Voluntary Organizations/Institutions of Community Development with expertize in conducting Social Audit.

(3). Manner of maintenance of proper records and other documents by the TVC:

(a) The TVC is responsible to send reports on quarterly basis to the Project Director, MEPMA at District Level who will submit consolidated reports to the State Nodal officer with the following details:

(i) Number of vending Zones/Vendors markets earmarked or developed

(ii) Number of registered street vendors
(iii) CIGs formed among homogenous registered residential street vendors
(iv) Revenue collected
(v) Expenditure incurred
(vi) Welfare measures under taken
(vii) Complaints registered and redressed

(b) The TVC shall maintain registers and records pertaining to the above transactions properly, and in good condition. These will be verified on regular basis by the Municipal Commissioner/PD., MEPMA/State Level Officers of MEPMA /Social Audit. The records of registered street vendors and street vendors to whom certificate of vending has been issue shall l contain details of name of street vendor, stall/Place allotted to him, nature of business carried out by him, category of street vending and such other particulars which may be relevant to the street vendors etc. The TVC is responsible to produce records and registers to the inspecting teams during inspection/audit.

(c) The Planning authority in the ULB has to devise spatial norms for demarcation of vending, appropriation of spaces for vending in Master Plans/ Developmental plans/ Zonal plans and Local area plans. Measure shall be taken by the Authorities as to build capacities of state level, regional level and ULB level planning staff to ensure implementation of the norms.

(d) The State Nodal Officer will have first hand information of the data collected from the periodical reports from his/her District Authorities/ULBs/Planning Authority. IT may be harnessed in collaboration with Centre for Good Governance for the data management.

19. Manner of carrying out vending activities on time-sharing basis;

If Street vendors occupying a space on time sharing basis, the vending activity will be regulated in such a manner that all street vendors shall remove their goods/ wares everyday on expiry of the time sharing period allotted. Timing restrictions on vending shall be in accordance with the need for ensuring non-congestion of public places and maintenance of public hygiene. Rationing of space should be resorted to if the number of vendors exceeds the spaces available in the zone. Attempts shall also be made to provide ample parking space to the mobile vendors for providing security to their vehicles and wares during night on payment of suitable fees. The TVC will determine the fees depending on the market needs and requirement. Vendors of Women/SC/ST/BC/Differently Abled persons/TG should not be discriminated while allotting time-sharing vending activities.

20. Principles for determination of vending zones :

The State Government on recommendation from DTCP has to issue necessary guidelines and principles of demarcation vending zone from time to time.

21 Principles for determining holding capacity of vending zones :

Under section 3 of the Act, the estimation of street vendors of the area is to be determined basing on 2.5% of the population of the area. The holding capacity of a vending zone will be according to the vending site divided by the total area of the vending area and that space is to be provided for vending shall be 2.5% of the total area. Comprehensive census and survey of street vendors shall be planned accordingly.

22. Promotional measures for welfare of street vendors

(1) Formation of Common Interest Groups and their associations:

Street Vendor Common Interest Group (CIG) formation is to be done by following the procedure laid down below:

(a) Unlike women SHG, where the members are all women, Street Vendor group- CIG can be a mixed group of male/ female/Trance Gender members .

(b) Location of vending is the basic criteria for group formation. Residential Street Vendors, who are having valid identity card and vending license are eligible to become members of CIGs.

(c) In the case of SHG formation, slum residence is the main criteria for group formation whereas in the case Street Vendor group, cluster area is the main criteria.

(d) 10 to 20 vendors, operating in a particular area of vending in a town, should be formed into a CIG of vendors .

(e) Possibly, similar activity can be preferred and the members with similar vending or close similarity in vending activity will be taken as members while forming CIG.

(f) 10 to 15 CIGs of street vendors will be formed into Area/ Territory Level Association in the lines of a **Area Level Federation.**

(g) Similarly, all CIGs of street vendors can be formed into the Town Level Association in the lines of **City Level Federation.**

(2). Activities to be under taken in CIG formation :

(a) Sensitization about the issue of street vendors at the cluster level

(b) Creating an orientation among the street vendors in a particular cluster area as to create awareness on the benefits in organizing themselves into a Common Interest Group in the lines of SHG

(c) After formation of the groups, training should be imparted to group members about group activities like regular meeting, regular saving and book-keeping, and role and responsibilities of TVC etc. Community Resource Persons (CRP) selected for the purpose are to be given proper orientation and honorarium shall be paid as per norms decided by the Competent Authority.

(d) To strengthen the CIGs, Community Resource Persons (CRP) strategy is to be followed . CRPs are to be identified among Street Vendors , if not available CRPS of SHGs in the area duly following norms of CRP selection policy. CRPs are to be trained by District Resource Persons.

(e) The CRPs should create awareness among members about the Street Vending Act, social security schemes like Janasree Bhima Yojana (JBY) or any other special policy which will cover life, health, theft, accidental and natural calamities and the benefits available for them and along with the group dynamics.

(f) Awareness about issues like hygiene and sanitation should be spread among the vendors along with quality, fair pricing and customer relation techniques.

(g) Awareness of protection to the Street Vendors available under the National Street Vendor Policy and Act 2014, which aims to accord legal status to street vending should be inculcated among the street vendors.

(h) CRPs have to facilitate the Street Vendors /CIGs in the process of Bank account opening, naming of groups and electing leaders among the CIG members. Orientation on group meetings, process of meetings, rotation of leadership, following panchsuthras and group conditions will be provided.

(i) After CIGs are formed and stabilized, the next step is formation of are / territory level association of vendors with representatives from CIGs. After formation of Area/Territory level associations, Town level federation of CIGs will be formed.

(j) CIGs are to be trained on internal lending activity, book keeping of the money transactions, and recovery of internal loans etc.

23. Preparation of City Street Vending Plan

(a) Financial support from National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) will be provided to the ULB for Preparation of City Street Vending Plan which will contain the following:

(i) profile of street vending trades and activities;

(ii) Spatial distribution of street vending activities;

(iii) Earmarking of space or area for vending zones;

(iv) Demarcation of vending zones as free-vending zones, restricted-vending zones and no-vending zones;

(v) Estimates of holding capacity of vending zones, which is the maximum number of street vendors who can be accommodated in any vending zone; If required allotment can be done on time sharing basis among street vendors if no of vendors are more and area in the zone is less.

(vi) Understanding of key challenges, constraints and issues relating to street vending; and

(vii) Possible solutions and potential street vending areas.

(b) The Street Vending Plan will also take into account the natural markets where sellers and buyers naturally congregate for the sale and purchase of products and services. The Plan will be developed after consultations with Street Vendor's representatives and other relevant stakeholders. While preparing the Street Vending Plan, the ULB, in coordination with the city police, traffic police, planning authority and other local agencies, should also devise and promote vendor friendly policies, solutions and strategies to accommodate and facilitate street vending in a manner that is conducive to street vendors and the public at large. This may include policies for traffic management and regulation on market days or at certain times of the day, and arrangements for lighting, water, sanitation and waste disposal in street vendor market areas. The ULB may coordinate with planning authorities to develop pro-vending norms and stipulation of vending spaces in new or refurbished roads, markets, office and residential complexes and other public spaces and public infrastructure. This will ensure greater acceptability of Street Vending Plans among the stakeholders. The ULB should make every effort to minimize disruption to existing markets while developing the city street vending plan. Accordingly, the plan may be developed in such a manner that no relocation or eviction of street vendors takes place. Re-location of street vendors, if required, must be based on consultation with the affected vendors. Based on the survey findings, the City Street Vending plan may also include a digitized or non-digitized map of vending activities, vending trades and existing markets at ward or zone level.

(i) Loss of assets shall be avoided, when ever relocation steps are taken as per provisions of the Act and in case of any loss, it shall be compensated.

(ii) Any transfer of title or other interest in the land shall not effects the rights of street vendor on such land, and any relocation consequent upon such a transfer shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Act, 2014.

(iii) State machinery shall take comprehensive measures to check and control the practice of forced relocations.

(c) For preparing the City Street Vending Plan, the MEPMA shall engage consultants / agency hired through a transparent selection process and the work shall be awarded after approval by the state level sanctioning committee of MEPMA ie., State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM). City Street Vending Plans shall be submitted to the MEPMA for approval, and will be considered final once approved by MEPMA. MEPMA will also ensure that these plans are integrated into development plans of the city as per requirement of the law and procedures.

24. Infrastructure Improvement:

(1) Financial support from NULM will be provided to the ULBs for improvement of infrastructure and provision of basic services in the existing markets of street vendors. The ULBs will prepare a Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) for such infrastructure improvement projects which may include improved civic facilities such as paving, water supply, toilets, waste disposal facility, lighting, common storage space, and specialized carts for specific types of trades, temporary sheds and/or parking facilities. The infrastructure requirements for vendors markets will be assessed based on consultations with street vendors and their associations, local agencies and other stakeholders and will be facilitated by the ULB.

(2) The DIP for infrastructure improvement must be prepared only after the street vendor survey for the area where the project is located, has been completed. In exceptional cases where the survey is not initiated and the ULB feels that there is an immediate need for a project, which will benefit a large number of street vendors, then the survey for that area along with its cost may be included in the DIP. The ULB must ensure that prior to commencing work on the project, the street vendors who will benefit, have been issued the Identity Card as well as the Street Vending Certificate as per the prevailing policy, Act or guidelines of the state. The list of beneficiaries of the project should be placed in the public domain and displayed on the notice board of the ULB and posted on the website of the ULB/State before taking up the project.

(3) While preparing the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP), provision for providing specialized carts to the street vendors for specific types of trades such as food vending etc. may be included with a view to improve the hygiene and optimal utilization of space. These carts may be funded through individual loans covered under the SEP component of NULM.

(4) Detailed Implementation Plans (DIPs should contain:

(i) Project rationale, details of beneficiaries and stakeholders, how it will contribute to improved street vending in the surrounding area, and how it fits within the overall City Street Vending Plan

(ii) Land ownership details

(iii) Relocation plan, if any must be supported by a letter of consent from the affected street vendors and/or their association

(iv) Specific infrastructure improvement project details with costs, including operations and maintenance plan

(v) Detailed and complete list of beneficiaries who will benefit from the project - in case the survey is not complete and will be conducted as part of the DIP, the list of beneficiaries will have to be provided upon completion of

the survey and prior to commencement of infrastructure improvement. SULM may release the second installment of funds for the project, contingent on the list of beneficiaries.

(vi) Safety concerns, if any, relating to fire hazard or other hazards.

(5) The ULB has to develop DIP for creation of “food streets”, “farmers markets”, “night market” and other such specialized/theme based markets subject to the provisions stipulated above. In markets where food will be prepared in the market, the ULB should take into account issues of food safety and fire hazard in addition to other elements of infrastructure improvement that will be required. For preparation of DIPs, the ULB shall hire consultants using a transparent selection process DIPs must be submitted to the Sanctioning Committee of MEPMA for approval.

25. Education & Skills Training

(1) Street vendors, being micro entrepreneurs should be provided with vocational education and training and entrepreneurial development skills to upgrade their technical and business potentials so as to increase their income levels as well as to look for more remunerative alternatives.

(2) The ULB will conduct one to two days training programmes for all street vendors taking one area at a time. The aim of this program will be to orient the street vendors on aspects such as their rights and responsibilities, specific policies or laws related to street vendors, food safety, maintenance of hygiene, waste disposal, etc. Food vendors will be given a 5 day training for covering special knowledge pertaining to quality food, provisions of Food Safety and Security Act, process of obtaining licence and promotion of entrepreneurship among them. Cost of conducting such specialized training programmes for the street vendors shall be met from the Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) component of NULM.

(3) Modules for training, IEC material and workshops may be developed / organized by the MEPMA /ULB in partnership with any resource agency identified by them. Delivery of training may be outsourced to a training institute, a specialized agency such as Food Safety and Standards Authority of India or a reputed NGO. Reports of training conducted and feedback from participants of the training programme will be submitted by the ULB on a monthly basis.

26. Financial Inclusion

Street vendors are often unable to access organized banking services as they lack identity documents, proof of address, tenure or legal rights over their place or business and evidence of their trades and professions. It is envisaged that the Identity Cards issued to street vendors under this scheme will help promote access to banking services. MEPMA and ULBs will liaise with banks and other financial institutions to facilitate access to banking and financial services based on documents issued to street vendors by the ULBs.

The MEPMA at state level will include financial inclusion of urban street vendors as a separate agenda in State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) and District Consultative Committee (DCC) meetings. The aim of inclusion will be to ensure that all street vendors have bank accounts and are included in financial literacy programmes organized by the banks.

(1) Financial Literacy:

The ULB will organise sessions on financial literacy for identified street vendors with support of resource organisation and field staff. In these sessions the street vendors will be made aware about the savings, credit, insurance etc., along with the modalities and operational requirements for accessing the same. The banks and financial Institutions shall be encouraged to communicate with the street vendors through City Livelihoods Centre (CLC), camps etc. The ULB shall do the necessary coordination with the Lead District Manager (LDM) of the Lead Bank and Financial Literacy & Credit Counselling Centres (FLCCs) of the banks to organize financial literacy sessions and camps.

(2) Opening of Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account:

This includes opening of Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts for all the identified street vendors. The MEPMA in discussion and coordination with respective SLBC Convener bank, ULB, DCC and LDM will ensure the following:

(i) Provide the Lead District Manager of the Lead Bank and DCC with the list of identified street vendors to be covered at city level
(ii) Operational formalities such as availability of forms at all the branches/ extension counter of the banks, CLCs, &ULB office.
(iii) Organize camps within the respective jurisdiction of banks for opening up of accounts with support of ULB field staff and Resource Organization.
(iv) Engagement of Business correspondents (BC) / Business Facilitators by banks as per the requirement of the city for better outreach.

(3) Credit to Street vendors

Credit is an important requirement in street vending, both to sustain existing activity and to upscale it. Since vendors work on a turnover basis, they often take recourse to high interest loans from non-institutional lenders. Although they usually demonstrate high repayment capacity, absence of collateral and firm domiciliary status usually debars them from institutional credit. State Governments and the Municipal Authorities should enable Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and organizations of street vendors to access credit from banks through mechanism like SHG-Bank Linkage. The TVC should disseminate information pertaining to availability of credit from various sources, especially micro-finance and should take steps to link street vendors with formal credit structures. Street vendors should also be assisted in obtaining insurance through Micro-insurance and other agencies.

The Government of India has launched a scheme National Urban Livelihood Mission for the promotion of livelihoods of street vendors, where Self Employment Program (Individual) scheme is applied to them with a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs unit cost. This loans are based on interest subsidy, which is charged by the Banks over and above 7% rate of interest for regular payment of installments. The modalities and procedure for availing loans for poor street vendors shall be similar as detailed out in SEP-Individual component under NULM. SC., ST., Women, Differently abled persons, BCs, and TG shall be given equal access to the credit. Their representation in the credit is to be ensured.

(4) Credit Card for Urban Street Vendors:

The ULB shall also facilitate credit cards for eligible urban street vendors to meet their working capital and miscellaneous credit needs. The ULB shall identify the prospective street vendors and facilitate linkages with banks for issuance of credit cards. The focus is to initially facilitate issuance of existing credit cards of banks

such as General Credit Card (GCC) or any other variant of credit card for micro enterprise development to the urban street vendors. With respect to credit, the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries (CGFSI), designed by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India and the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) shall be extended to the street vendors. This scheme is aiming at resolving the problem of collaterals ,and inducing banks to gradually move away from a completely risk-averse stance toward small scale industries.

27. Social Security (Insurance)

Street vendors as a group belong to the unorganized sector of the economy. As such ,they have access to Government-assisted social security schemes such as Old Age Pension and other benefits are being provided through the Welfare Boards and similar bodies. But , their coverage of street vendors is very small. Steps for facilitating protective social security to the street vendors to take care of contingencies such as sickness ,maternity and old age are to taken care.

In order to bring the street vendors within the ambit of social insurance and to provide coverage from risks/ uncertainties ULBs shall facilitate enrolment of street vendors in insurance schemes of Government of India such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for health insurance, Janashree Bima Yojna and Micro Insurance of LIC for Life Insurance or any state specific insurance schemes. However, the enrolment in any insurance scheme by ULB should be as per the free will of the street vendors. The ULB will also promote awareness and facilitate enrolment of street vendors in other social security, welfare and social assistance schemes of state and central government.

28. Allotment of Space/Stationary Stalls:

Stationary vendors should be allowed space/stalls, whether open or covered, on license basis after photo census/ survey and due enquiry in this regard, initially for a period of 10 years with the provision that only one extension of ten years shall be provided there after. After 20 years, the vendor will be required to exit the stationary stall (whether open or covered) as it is reasonably expected that the licensee would have suitably enhanced his/ her income, there by making the said stall available for being licensed to a person belonging to the weaker sections of society. Wherever vending stall/ vending space is provided to a vendor on a lease basis for a certain number of years, care should be taken that adequate reservation is made for the SCs /STs in accordance with their share in the total population of the city. Similarly, priority should be given to physically challenged/disabled persons in the allocation of vending stalls/ vending spaces as vending space can be a useful medium for rehabilitating physically challenged/ disabled persons. Further, a suitable monitoring system should be put in place by the TVC to ensure that the licensees of the stationary stalls do not sell/ let out their stalls.

29. Rehabilitation of Child Vendors

To prevent vending by children and seek their rehabilitation wherever such practice exists, in conformity with the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act,1986,the State Government and Municipal Authorities should undertake measures such as sending the children to regular or bridge schools, imparting them skill straining etc.

30. Sanctioning Committee at the State Level

Government vide G.O.Rt.No:135, Municipal Administration & Urban Develop0ment (UBS)Department , Dated:27.01.2014 have constituted a State Urban Livelihood Mission to act as a state level sanctioning committee, under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary/Secretary in-charge of NULM, Commissioner& Director of Municipal Administration, Commissioner of Women & Child Welfare, State level representative from the Police Department, Managing Director, APUFIDC, Engineer in Chief of Public Health, One Nominee from the Ministry of H&UPA as members at the State level. The Mission Director, MEPMA is the Member Convener of the Committee for consideration and approval of proposals of street vending programs submitted by ULBs/ MEPMA.

31. Monitoring and Evaluation

The MEPMA at the State level, Project Director, MEPMA at District Level, and Town Vending Committee at the ULB level will closely monitor progress of activities / targets of street vending programs, undertake reporting and evaluation. PD., MEPMA ,and the ULB shall report timely progress in formats indicating the cumulative achievement monthly and up to the end of the quarter and key issues in implementation to the MD., MEPMA who in turn will report the same to the Government .

In addition, the ULBs will be required to submit their progress reports online and may also use this tool to monitor progress on the ground. In the spirit of proactive disclosure of information and ensuring transparency under NULM, key progress reports under Support to Urban Street Vendors will also be made available in the public domain in a timely manner.

32.Promoting Vendors' Organisations

To enable street vendors to access the benefits of social security schemes and other promotional measures in an effective manner, it is essential that the street vendors are assisted to form their own organizations. The TVC should take steps to facilitate the formation and smooth functioning of such organizations of street vendors to organize themselves by providing counselling and guidance services wherever required.

33. Capacity Building to Street Vendors and Town Vending Committees:

The APMEPMA shall organize capacity building programes to enable the street vendors to exercise the rights contemplated under Act. Further training programs shall be conducted for the members of the TVCs, Elected representatives of ULB and others from time to time for providing awareness and refreshing the policies and provisions of the Act. Further to undertake research, education and training programmes to advance knowledge and understanding of the role of the informal sector in the economy, in general and the street vendors, in particular and to raise awareness among the public through Town Vending Committee.

34. Other Promotional Measures

The Government of India has launched a scheme National Urban Livelihood Mission and included support to street vendors as one of the components. Major financial assistance will be provided under this scheme. Any promotional measures suggested from time to time will also be covered for the welfare of street vendors in the State.

R.KARIKAL VALAVEN
PRINCIPAAL SECREATARY TO GOVERNMENT

FORMAT OF CERTIFICATE OF VENDING (Front View)

CERTIFICATE OF VENDING for STREET VENDORS

Residential / Non- residential Street Vendor.

Issue Date: / /

Valid Upto: / /

Certificate Card:												
Adhaar Card:												

Photograph **of** **Street Vendor along** **With family members involved** **In Street Vending.**	**Name of the Vendor :** **S / D/ W / of :** **Age :** **Sex :M / F / TG** **Cell Number :** **Category : Stationary / mobile/ Peripatetic** **Address :**

FORMAT OF CERTIFICATE OF VENDING (Back View)

Details of family members above 14 years:

Name	Relationship	Age

Vending Zone/ Ward:_____ Nearest Police Station:

1. The card is valid for 3 years from the date of issue
2. The card is valid for all persons above 14 years mentioned above
3. The card must be produced on demand
4. Loss of card must be reported to Municipal Commissioner
5. No vending is permitted in Restricted Zone

Project Officer **COMMISSIONER**

FORMAT FOR IDENTITY CARD OF STREET VENDOR

(Front View)

IDENTITY CARD OF STREET VENDOR

Pass port Photo

Name of the Vendor :

S / D/ W / of :

Cell Number :

(Back view)

Age :

Sex : M/ F/ TG

Category: Stationary / mobile

Address :

1. The card is valid for 3 years from the date of issue

2. The card is valid for all persons above 14 years mentioned above

3. The card must be produced on demand

4. Loss of card must be reported to Municipal Commissioner

Municipal Commissioner